

# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1896.

The matrimonial epochs in Hawaiian history are following each other in rapid succession.

An American contemporary remarks that with the temperature at 97 degrees some people have almost envied a balloon journey to the north pole. A trip to Hawaii is a more satisfactory method of getting away from excessive heat.

One of our correspondents makes a protest against the custom of distributing handbills about the streets and cites a recent occurrence where one of our citizens came very near losing a valuable horse all on account of a yellow handbill that floated down the street. Such accidents are not of common occurrence, but it is the occasional handbill that does the damage. There certainly ought to be a ruling against throwing handbills or paper of any description into the streets.

The English barmaid has reached the highly intellectual and highly moral city of Boston. She is usually of American birth by the way, and it is naturally to suppose that she is called English in order to satisfy the jingo spirit of those who do not approve of her presence. But whatever the nationality it is a disgrace to any city to allow the custom of employing women in saloons to gain a foothold. The women of Boston have now an excellent opportunity to assert the "rights" of their sex and demand a reform.

One of our evening contemporaries has from time to time called the attention of the Board of Health to the condition of the Halawa cemetery, where the victims of last year's cholera scourge are buried. Although realizing the duty of the Board in this matter, we have kept in the background in order to allow our friends to claim all the glory which might accrue through their efforts. But as the efforts seem to have resulted in little or nothing being done, we are inclined to render a helping hand. At present the Halawa cemetery is overgrown with weeds, and gruesome mounds and small wooden stakes alone mark the burial place of those who were cut down by the plague. The spirit that prompts men to hope for something to be done to relieve the desolation of the spot may be purely sentimental, yet it is a sentiment that has a strong hold on the hearts of civilized humanity.

The "pure milk" agitation that is attracting more or less attention in San Francisco just at present ought to carry with it a suggestion to the people of Honolulu. We are not prepared to state that the milk sold in Honolulu is not as pure and as unadulterated as any ever put on the market; neither are we prepared to state that there is a single unhealthy animal in any dairy herd in the country. On the other hand we have no assurance that the milk is always pure and that the herds are all healthy. It will be remembered that Governor Morton's herd of Jersey's that won prizes at the World's Fair was found not long since to be infected with tuberculosis, and as a result a good portion of the animals were killed. Now what guarantee have our people that the same condition of affairs does not exist among some of the island cattle. It should be remembered that the presence of tuberculosis might not be ordinarily detected by a veterinarian, hence the owner of dairy cattle would be entirely free from blame if his cattle were found diseased. The question then arises whether it is not in the interest of public health for the proper officials to institute a system of cattle inspection that will extend beyond the confines of the slaughter house.

An American writer estimates the "cost of making a President" in the United States from eight to ten millions of dollars. He includes in this the losses entailed by the check in business that always follows the uncertainty of a Presidential campaign. But even the amount of money expended by national committees is something enormous, and demonstrates that the American leaders are willing to spend a good sum of money in the education of the political mind. In 1880 the Republican national committee received subscriptions amounting to \$450,000. In the following Presidential campaign \$500,000 was raised and at the close, the chairman of the committee made good a deficiency of \$100,000 from his own pocket-book. During the last Cleveland-Harrison campaign chairman Carter had \$1,000,000 placed at his disposal for campaign purposes. This was the largest sum ever raised by a national committee. In 1888 one Democratic leader contributed \$250,000, and at the close of the campaign Calvin S.

Price made good a deficiency of \$400,000. Even these figures do not represent the total amount of money spent, since every town, city, county and State has its own party committees that put out as much if not more gold coin. There is one redeeming feature however. The amount of money contributed is no index of the verdict of the voters. Chairman Carter with his million dollar contribution could not push back the wave that swept Grover Cleveland and his party into power.

## ANOTHER CLEANING DAY.

As Honolulu is now passing through the anniversary period of the epidemic of 1895, reports are current about town that the sanitary condition of the city has dropped to the plane of former years and that there are districts about Chinatown that are quite as disreputable from a sanitary standpoint as they were last year. We are not inclined to accept these statements without the usual allowance for exaggeration that always attends current rumor, but at the same time we believe that extraordinary care should be taken at this time of the year to guard against the possibility of the recurrence of the troubles of last summer. It would certainly be in the interests of public health to set apart a house cleaning day, although to the general public such a move may seem entirely unnecessary. The Board of Health has undoubtedly kept a strict guard over the "doubtful" districts in which the residents have very little respect for cleanliness, but even among resident districts of a higher order the attention to proper sanitary surroundings oftentimes lags. Rubbish piles gather in the most unaccountable manner and are allowed to increase more through thoughtlessness than anything else. When the general health of the community is good it is far easier to put off till tomorrow what might be done today, and so it goes along from day to day until suddenly some clamor or scare wakens citizens to a realization that their immediate surroundings are not just what they should be. It is highly proper for our good citizens to begin to look about their residences before the possibility of a scare arises. The old adage of a stitch in time is worth its weight in gold if people will pay heed to it. Furthermore the man who looks after his own premises properly is in duty bound to see to it that his neighborhood is properly cared for.

## WIDEN FORT STREET.

Since the adjustment of the insurance on the store occupied by B. F. Ehlers & Co., it has been current rumor that the intention is to repair the building and allow the walls to stand. Whether the disposition of the "remains" has been definitely decided we are unable to ascertain, but we wish to enter a protest against the reconstruction of the building in its present position. The last Legislature appropriated a fairly large sum of money for widening the streets of Honolulu, and if there is one place in the town where a wider thoroughfare is needed it is that section of Fort Street makai of and including the street frontage of the Ehlers' store. It will be a very easy matter to dispose of the wooden structure and the "tin can" shop on the mauka side. Furthermore the day is not far distant when the Odd Fellows will require a new hall and a more modern building will replace the brick structure in which they are now domiciled. When these buildings are replaced by more modern structures as it will be an easy matter to place them back on the new street line.

Should the Ehlers' building be rebuilt on the present plans, however, there is no telling when the widening of Fort Street will be accomplished. Remodeled stores within old fashioned walls are held at a high price and only the firm determination on the part of the Government to improve the streets at any cost can push back the old lines and give the city proper streets in the business section. We would suggest that the Government display its firm determination now when the expense will not be as large as in later years. Just at present the situation is, as goes the Ehlers' block so goes that portion of Fort Street makai of the Campbell block, for some years to come. Fort Street at the widest point is far too narrow for one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and every opportunity to raise the street above the dignity of an alleyway should be improved.

## THAT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

It is really almost gratifying to note that the only paper that has taken up the cudgel against a proper exhibition of Island products starts in by suggesting that its ideas are of the silurian and antediluvian order. There is nothing like a paper's knowing to what age it belongs.

Everything that has been said against the exhibit scheme thus far has simply been a rehash of old fashioned arguments, usually used by a class who are a drag on the progress of any community. It is the "can't do it" story over again, and simply a plea to preserve the old ruts in which the advertising department of this country has run

for years. Acting on the same principle, the citizens of this country sit quietly by and trust to luck that tourists are bound to come this way without the least urging. The same spirit of "let well enough alone" has kept the Government experiment station in abeyance for years. The same disease seems to have struck the Labor Commission, and even, until very recently, the sanitary conditions of Honolulu have been treated in the same indifferent and lackadaisical manner. Probably our esteemed contemporary will contest that our comparisons are far fetched. Possibly they will not dovelat in each and every particular, yet the general manner in which some of our people "log the wheels of progress by innocently trusting that all problems will be settled without the necessity of extra exertion or enterprise is quite remarkable.

In the efforts to set forth the character of its agricultural products, Hawaii is today far behind the agricultural communities of the Western Coast, and we doubt if it equals even the province of New Brunswick on the Eastern Coast. And yet this country could far outstrip any district of its size and population in Canada or the United States if the people could gain a little enthusiasm in consequence of the initiative being taken by the Bureau of Agriculture. It is true that if the tourist stays in the country long enough he will find out what the country produces. Arguing from the same standpoint, if man lived long enough and traveled from one end of the world to another there would be no use for museums or any institution of the kind.

Certain it is that a permanent agricultural exhibit could be maintained that would not only be a credit to the progressive spirit of the country, but would also serve as a nucleus that would lead to wider interest in scientific investigation and a better appreciation of the value of science as applied to our industries.

## "IK MARVEL."

Those who have read the delightful freestyle reveries of Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") will indeed be interested in the description of the man's life and character given in the August number of Demorest's Magazine. It is not with surprise that the reader learns that Mitchell is a man who shuns the professional interviewer and finds his greatest happiness in the seclusion of his quiet country home. To a lady who sought an interview he replied:

"If you had asked permission to come into the Edgwood garden and pluck at your will the ripe raspberries (which are now luscious and abundant) I would have given you neighborly courtesy, and my heartiest permission. But—if you come with notebook and pencil to place out a page of those personalities with which so many journals are now dreadfully full—I can give you only scant welcome."

A few years ago an attempt was made to secure him for a course of lectures in New Haven. This resulted in an "Ik Marvel" fad in the reading clubs of fashionable society; but the author has no love for "society," and finally withdrew, giving as his reason the difficulty he found in facing an audience. In a typical American home, surrounded by his books, his garden and a coterie of plain but honest friends, "Ik Marvel" is satisfied to pass the remainder of his days and allow the outside world to wag along according to its own sweet will. The writer who has ventured to break in upon the barriers of his quiet home speaks of him in the following terms: "Aside from his love of outdoor life and his writings, Mr. Mitchell is unshackled by any peculiar fads and fancies. He takes life quietly and easily, the bitter with the sweet. His books are an index to his character, refined and cultivated, with no sensational paragraphs, but with a clean, sweet taste left as a memory to the student of both them and himself."

## JAPANESE AS SOLDIERS.

Captain G. F. Elliott, one of the American officers sent to Japan during the late war to "take pointers," has reported the results of his observations and investigations to the United States Naval Department. In dealing with the characteristics of the Japanese soldier he remarks that the excellence of discipline was astounding to all the foreign officers. The Japanese moving as a body are quiet and seem to have the true spirit of a soldier. Referring to the physical characteristics of the men, he says:

"Japanese infantry regiments are homogeneous physically; the men do not vary more than 2 inches in height, 7 years in age or 20 pounds in weight. In the field they are not burdened with overflesh men, neither with the 'faithful old soldiers' whose pride has outlived their strength. Forced marches did not leave a fourth of the regiment straggling in the road, and the endurance of the men could be counted on nearly as a unit. Undoubtedly they are brave, but have not been tried in large bodies up to a demoralizing loss, although small parties on one or two occasions were cut off and fell together

like true soldiers. Whether they will be subject to panic under heavy losses is not known. They are fairly well set up, but do not show it as much as the regular foreign soldiers; good weight-carriers, but I believe slow marchers, although for short distances they get over the ground very rapidly on a trot, having what is known as good wind. Drill has in a great degree eliminated the native peculiarity of being pigeon-toed. In marching they step too much from the knees, and do not move out from the hips. This I think is due to the use of the kimono in early life."

From a study of the rank and file of the Japanese people one would naturally draw the inference that in the general routine of army life the Japanese could not be excelled. They are quick to obey, quiet and willing to submit to superiors without question. The men are strong and wiry and have wonderful powers of endurance.

## PECULIARITIES OF U. S. CAMPAIGN.

A writer in the Outlook sets forth some of the peculiarities of the political campaign in the United States that are indeed rather grotesque and give an example perhaps of the extent to which party machinery sways principles and men, rather than the principles and men swaying the party machinery.

For instance, Mr. Bryan is a free trader of the most pronounced type. He first laurels in the United States Congress were won by a speech and a strong free trade speech at that. He does not believe it a good policy for his country to adopt an exclusive tariff and shut out the products of other countries. He would open wide the doors of trade and allow the commercial nations of the world to meet the American producers and manufacturers on a common footing. But when it comes to matters of finance and the party says silver, Mr. Bryan's opinions suddenly change. He would have the United States establish its own currency regardless of what the large commercial nations have to say. He wants free trade, and with it a flat currency that will isolate his country from other nations far more quickly than a high tariff.

Now Maj. McKinley is the champion of the policy that will bottle up the trade of his country and at least cut down the imports. He believes the best interests of the nation are served by "going it alone," and seeing to it that the American producer, the American manufacturer and incidentally the American laborer is thoroughly protected against the onslaughts of cheaper production, cheaper manufacture and cheaper labor of other nations. One would naturally suppose from his previous record that McKinley would be quite willing to adopt a currency that would serve the necessities of the United States regardless of the monetary systems of the outside world.

Thus the advocates of silver are attempting to impress upon the people the folly of isolated industry, while the gold bugs tell their followers that commercial freedom is entirely out of the question for the United States. The situation is to a greater or less extent the result of party manipulation. Had the Republicans declared for free silver, the chances are ten to one that the Democratic platform would have had a more distinct leaning toward gold. When two principles will not amalgamate theoretically, the party managers simply join them together and endeavor to make them stick long enough to get through the campaign successfully. The "floating vote" as a rule doesn't stop to consider the theoretical phase of the situation, but swings into line with the men who use smooth language to the dear people.

## HAWAIIANS ON GOOD TERMS.

[Albany (N. Y.) Journal.]

The Hawaiian people are on good terms with this great country of ours. The Hawaiians are not to be deceived as to American sentiment, even when the President of this Republic engages in a conspiracy to restore monarchy at Honolulu. They know that we believe in popular institutions, whatever Grover Cleveland's position may be. That is the lesson of the anniversary of the Republic's establishment. Long live the Republic!

## The French Census.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The French census shows that the population is 38,000,000, and increase of 133,819 in five years; and even this is confined to the cities, as the country districts show a decrease.

## A Russian Grand Duke in Disgrace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The Grand Duke Alexander has been dismissed from the ironclad he commanded, by the Czar's orders.

## The Navigation of the Danube.

BELGRADE, Aug. 6.—The Irongate canal, which will be opened on the 27th of September, will improve the navigation of the Danube.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## PEN SKETCH OF MR. BRYAN

Omaha Bee Tells of His Personal Characteristics.

In Light of Former Leaders He is Not Great but Has the Making of Greatness.

Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee gives the following pen picture of W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President:

Measured by the standard of men truly great, William Jennings Bryan will scarcely take rank with eminent political leaders of the Democratic party, such as were Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, Horatio Seymour, Allen G. Thurman, Thomas A. Hendricks, Samuel J. Randall, to say nothing of Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas F. Bayard or David B. Hill. While



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

gifted with oratorical powers of a high order, Bryan lacks both depth and breadth. He is a popularizer of other men's ideas rather than an original thinker, and has a catchy way of presenting his subjects to an audience. He is a consummate actor, whose forte lies in appeals to sentiment and emotion rather than in argument and sound reasoning. He is a born agitator, who never hesitates to employ the weapons of the demagog to make a point. Bryan's most vulnerable point is his lack of moral stamina and utter indifference to the maintenance of public integrity. While so far as I know his private character is unimpeachable, he has never raised his voice or used his pen in denunciation of flagrant abuses of public office or betrayal of public trust; but, on the contrary, has permitted the paper of which he is ostensibly the responsible editor to gloss over and defend embezzlements in public office, gross official negligence and corrupt collusion with public plunderers, even where the offenders were foisted into office as Republicans.

From the professional standpoint Mr. Bryan may be considered a dismal failure. His legal practice has never amounted to anything worth mentioning. His venture in the newspaper business has not been regarded as serious in these parts. While he has been nominal owner of the Omaha World-Herald since September 1, 1894, he has in reality been a mere journalistic figure-head. His name has been paraded at the head of the weekly edition to draw free silver delusionists, but has not been taken out of the daily and has not been replaced. Instead of devoting time to the paper, he has been traveling about the country five weeks out of six as the paid champion of the Bimetall League. As a politician Bryan has displayed no organizing ability. He is a good stump speaker and an effective campaigner, but that is all. If he has any executive capacity it has not yet manifested itself. He has never held any executive position and has never had an opportunity to exercise any faculty he may possess in that direction. The best business men of Omaha, regardless of party, look upon him as a man of immature judgment, who would constitute an extra hazardous risk as head of the National Government.

## BRITISH GUIANA AFFAIR.

Retrenchment Ordered in the Police Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Word has reached here from British Guiana indicating that the High Court of Policy, or Legislature of the Colony, is further inclined to resist the London authorities on matters connected with the Venezuelan boundary trouble.

Colonial Minister Chamberlain's policy has been to strengthen the colonial military force and buy Maxim guns. He found difficulty in securing the guns, and now the High Court has passed a resolution respectfully urging the Government to reduce military expenses.

Hunter, who introduced the resolution, said in supporting it that the Venezuelan boundary trouble had resulted in swelling the cost of the police from \$185,000 to \$300,000. They were, he said, simply sent up to the Venezuelan boundary to be made "dummies" of. He understood that a number were sent there fully armed to protect the boundary, and if the enemy approached they were to say "Boo" and retire.

Hunter's further strictures on the military and police caused something of a sensation. He was supported by a number of members, and the resolution calling for retrenchment passed.

Sir Augustus Hemming, the Governor General, then brought forward a novel plan for strengthening the military branch by enlisting Indians as Colonial troops. It was explained that the system would be somewhat similar to that conducted by Great Britain in India, where the native troops are one of the most effective branches of her majesty's military forces.

The Attorney General, in supporting the proposition, said it was proposed to give them regular commissions and titles, as captains, etc., as the Indian thought a great deal of himself if he bore a title and staff office. The com-

mission would permit the Indian officer to exact homage and respect from the natives. The Indian captains, constables, etc., would be used, the Attorney General said, both to keep the Government informed as to the events in the interior, and also to suppress any disturbances along the Venezuelan border. The plan was discussed at length, but it has not yet passed.

## GOLD SHIPPED TO CANADA.

Drain Upon United States Banks—Getting Serious.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A special from New York to the Tribune says: The syndicate of foreign bankers which came into existence to check the drain on the United States Treasury reserve exerted by Europe has been signally successful in its efforts in that direction, but the withdrawals of gold for shipment to Canada continue.

It was very generally said in official and banking circles down town that the gold withdrawn for Canada nets supposed shippers a premium of at least one-half of 1 per cent. over and above any profit on the exchange transaction. The agents of the Canadian banks indignantly deny that the gold is withdrawn for the sake of the premium on it; that it is simply sent to Canada because it is cheaper to send gold than exchange. They say that as the money is owing and has to be remitted when called for, gold has to be sent because of the impossibility of getting exchange except at much greater expense.

The effect of heavy withdrawals from banks last week is partly offset by the knowledge that the bankers' syndicate has been extended until it is now said \$250,000,000 of exchange can be supplied if necessary between now and election time. The syndicate was originally formed to furnish \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

The Chicago banks volunteering to strengthen the Treasury with some of their gold have made all of their deposits at the Chicago Sub-Treasury. Cashier Pratt said the total amounted to \$2,425,000. The gold is now being weighed for shipment.

All coins falling below a ten-grain limit must be made good by the banks depositing. Thus far in the test the gold has been found of standard weight. The deposits bring the supply of the yellow metal in the Chicago office up to \$12,500,000.

## TWO MONTHS IN A BOAT.

Details of the Perilous Voyage of Harvo and Samuelson Across the Atlantic.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Full details were published today of the adventurous voyage of Harvo and Samuelson in a row-boat, which reached Scilly last Saturday. Harvo reports that they left New York at 5 p. m., June 6th. Owing to strong winds they were driven northward to the banks of Newfoundland, and July 1st they spoke the schooner Leader and requested the master to report them all well. July 7th they encountered a heavy gale from the west and had great difficulty in keeping the boat free, as the sea was continually breaking on board, keeping one of them bailing. The gale continued with more or less force until 9 p. m., July 10th, when a heavy sea struck and capsized the boat, throwing them into the water. After a few minutes they succeeded in righting her and getting on board and bailing her out. All their provisions, anchor, cooking utensils, signal lights and several other articles which were not lashed to the boat were lost. After the accident they suffered severely from the cold, having to remain in their wet clothing. Shortly afterward the weather moderated, and the wind continuing, they proceeded eastward. July 15 they boarded the Norwegian bark Cito, from Quebec to Pembroke, and were supplied with water and provisions, and again, when about 400 miles west of Scilly, July 24, they spoke the Norwegian bark Eugen, from Halifax for Swansea, and obtained from her a small supply of bread and water. Both men are in good health and look weather-beaten by long exposure. They pulled two pairs of sculls during the day, and at night kept watches of three and a half hours intervals, one man pulling while the other slept.

## CROSSING OF SPITZENBERGEN.

Sir Martin Conway Accomplishes the Feat—Vast Ice Plateau.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 4.—The Arctic expedition headed by Sir Martin Conway and his nephew has accomplished the first crossing of Spitzbergen from east to west. In the central portion of the islands was found a vast ice plateau.

Sir Martin Conway's Arctic expedition reached Advent bay, Spitzbergen, via Tromsoe, on the steamship Raftsaund, from England, on June 20th. The members of the expedition were Sir Martin Conway and his nephew, Trevor Battle, Dr. J. W. Gregory, E. J. Garwood and Mr. Studley, a sportsman. They possessed two Norwegian ponies and three sledges of the pattern adopted by Nansen.

The explorers proposed to split up into two parties. Sir Martin Conway, Garwood and another intended to go into the interior, while the three remaining members were to stay on the coast to geologize and collect birds and eggs. Sir Martin Conway had made arrangements to be taken off with his companions about the 5th of September, and it will thus be seen that the expedition has returned sooner than expected.

## ENTERTAINED BY BRITISH.

Officers of American Warships Shown Marked Courtesy.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 4.—The captain and officers of the United States cruiser Minneapolis were entertained at dinner yesterday by the corporation of the city of Edinburgh. Bailie Steele, in the absence of the Provost, presided at the dinner and warmly welcomed the city's guests. In his speech he dwelt upon the affinities between the two nations, and referred to the visit to them of General Grant in 1877, when the freedom of the city was tendered him.

Captain George H. Wadleigh, in command of the Minneapolis, in the absence of Rear Admiral Selfridge, whose flag the Minneapolis carries, replied to Bailie Steele in a happy speech.